

CLAYTON SOUNDS KEYNOTE OF PARTY

Permanent Chairman Hits Out at Roosevelt.

CONTRAST OF PARTIES MADE

Frequent Demonstrations of Wild Enthusiasm Greet Speaker—Discusses Democratic Doctrine and Policies—Points Out Necessity for Changes in National Affairs.

Denver, June 9.—The feature of the opening hour of the convention was the speech of the permanent chairman, Representative Henry D. Clayton, of Alabama, a sonorous presentation of party aspirations and a severe arraignment of President Roosevelt.

Frequent demonstrations of wild enthusiasm came from the listening thousands, suggestions of the name of Mr. Bryan being the unending signal for tumultuous clamor.

The speech in full is as follows: "Mr. Chairman and Fellow-Democrats: Let me thank you for the honor you have conferred upon me.

"This is a Democratic year. Democratic ideas are now popular. Doctrines always taught by our party and scoffed at by our opponents are now urged as a gospel of their own. Measures and policies of Democratic origin are now pretentiously advocated by the leaders of the Republican party. It is no longer an anachronism to declare private monopoly to be indefensible or that the great transportation companies should be regulated and controlled by public law. Former questioning of the decision of a bare majority of the Supreme Court in the income tax case cannot now be heard, because of the greater noise of the vehement and emboldened denunciation of judges and judicial acts that have shocked the country. A demand for the revision of the tariff is no longer a threat to destroy our industrial system. Trusts are not to be tolerated even by the Republican party.

"In this quadrennial contest Mr. Roosevelt has identified himself with Mr. Taft. Mr. Taft has identified himself with Mr. Roosevelt. The Republican party has inseparably identified the two together. To praise one you must praise the other; to criticize one is to criticize his pursuing shadow. And so, I must say, if it should appear to any one that in noting and denouncing abuses and failures on the part of the present administration any license is assumed, I urge the impossibility of separating the present occupant of the White House from his own anointed one.

Campaign Contributions. "It must be admitted that the republic cannot long survive if fraud and corruption become material factors in our elections. No man has said more than the President about the corruption of elections. You recall his message to Congress in December, 1906, where he said that:

"It has been only too clearly shown that certain men at the head of these large conventions take but small note of the ethical distinction between honesty and dishonesty; they draw the line only this side of what may be called law-honesty, the kind of honesty necessary in order to avoid falling into the clutches of the law.

"We have here the condemnation of the practice. Has he proved his faith by his works? Is it true or not that four years ago he selected for his campaign manager a novice in politics, whose principal qualification for the position was the power he held over the corporations of the land? Is it true or not that the official place as Secretary of Commerce and Labor gave full knowledge of these business secrets and relations of corporations to this campaign manager, and clothed him with power, with the assent of the President, to punish or reward them by publishing or withholding their secrets that he had collected as Secretary?

Injunction and Contempt of Court. "Let me go on. There has been and is now a public demand for legislation regulating, not abolishing, the process of injunction, and the power to punish for alleged indirect or constructive contempt of courts. Ever since 1896 the Democratic party has protested against hasty and ill-considered use of injunctions, and has been insisting on the right of fair trial in all cases of constructive contempts. The Republican party has been avoiding this question. So the President, in taking it up, and Mr. Taft, in his letter to the labor unions, advocated a measure that the Democratic party, acting in behalf of the correct administration of public justice, had been demanding for twelve years. If the President was in earnest when he sent his message to Congress, he was to that extent Democratic.

"Surely he and his party eulogists at Chicago forgot that he had but a few months before advised Congress that 'it is worth considering whether it would not give greater popular confidence in the impartiality of sentences for contempt if it was required that the issue should be decided by another judge than the one issuing the injunction.'

"There has not been a session of Congress in twelve years at which the Republican party could not have passed a law prescribing, defining, and regulating the issuance of injunctions, and providing for fair trials in contempt cases. Yet nothing has been done to give the wage earner fair treatment, and less than nothing is offered to him in the Chicago delirium. The meaningless generalities of its injunction plank are an insult to the intelligence of those who demand reasonable and substantial legislation to prevent the admitted abuse of this judicial process.

The Tariff. "The President and his party declare that a pre-election general revision of the tariff would be unwise.

"This assertion has been repeated in advance of every election since the enactment of the Dingley law, and surely the country will not again be deceived by Republican promises to revise the tariff after the election. Their appeal to the people is this—give another chance to make you a promise and the promise will be made.

"There must be a revision and a gradual reduction of the tariff by the friends of tariff reduction for the common good, and not by the beneficiaries of its abuses, who justify use of the impost taxing power for the chief purpose of conferring privilege and profit upon the few at the expense of the many.

Trusts and Corporations. "It is the shortest of steps from the tariff to the trusts. Let it be denied, if they care to deny it, that the tariff is the real mother of the trusts.

"The Democratic party will strike down special privileges, whether granted

HELPED RUN THE DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION AT DENVER.



JOSIAH MARVEL • J. HAMILTON LEWIS • CHARLES S. BRYAN.

through a high protective tariff or granted to government-chartered corporations by permission of law. All trusts owe their birth and their ability to continue existence to one or the other of these two forms of special privilege. No private monopoly in methods or in magnitude, can endure without one or the other, or both.

The Recent Panic. "Proceeding at once to a mention of the Republican party's dealing with the disturbed finances of the country, we are brought before that curious legislative compound, the Vreeland-Aldrich bill. The Republican party boasts of its knowledge of finance. What have they given us in this law?

"It will be remembered that in 1893, under a Republican administration, a panic was anticipated. The panic came, and with Republican effrontery they charged that panic to the Democratic party. Now, controlling every branch of the government, they indignantly seek to charge on us every consequence growing out of their own maladministration of the government.

"The only sort of legislation with any great force of public opinion behind it that the Republican party attempted to enact was a bill to prevent the recurrence of panics.

Republican Failures. "Thus, my countrymen, in this review we have the spectacle of a President urging a refractory Congress to pass needed reforms and appealing in vain, or we have another spectacle, that of a President, for the sake of his own popularity or for the sake of the popularity of his own candidate, making a political play by urging that Congress do what he must have known it would not do, and what we are forced to consider he did not wish done. The President stands sponsor for Mr. Taft. He desires that the laboring man, that those who would have the government effectively regulate the railroads, that those who would revise and reduce the tariff and destroy the trusts—these should believe that Mr. Taft is not a reactionary, but a militant reformer, saturated with his ideas and that he will carry out 'my policies.' Mr. Taft will have to receive about seven millions of votes before he can execute any policy.

To get the votes for him the President wishes to show, what fine policies his chosen one will carry out if elected, and he can show it cheaply by pointing to recommendations that his party associates have ignored and will ignore. If the President were sincere and honestly insistent, and still was not headed by his party, notwithstanding his great personal popularity, what reason is there to suppose that the same party associates will not be deaf to the same recommendations made by one who is merely the President's legate?

"Let us see what could have been done if legislation, instead of party advantage, had been desired.

"If a part of the Republicans had joined the Democrats in support of measures proposed by a Republican President, the power with which some Federal judges have hastily thrown their authority into the scale against labor would have been regulated by law.

"A fair trial in all cases of indirect or constructive contempt of court would now be provided by law, and the prohibition of the Sherman law against combinations.

"Wood pulp and paper would now be on the free list, and the present tax upon intelligence to that extent abolished.

"No longer would it be in the power of one Federal judge, sitting in chambers, hearing evidence ex parte, upon the allegation that a State law is unconstitutional, to suspend it by temporary injunction. A Democratic measure that passed the Senate at the last session of Congress providing that it should be necessary for three judges to act together for the purpose of issuing such an order, would now be the law.

"A law requiring the publication before election of campaign contributions would have been enacted.

"President Roosevelt has constantly

clamored for more law and has frequently disregarded laws already on the statute books. He has sometimes arrogated to himself to say what laws should be enforced and what should not. He has exercised the unauthorized privilege of deciding against whom the laws should be enforced and who should be immune from prosecution. He insisted on the punishment of certain railroads and of certain men for giving and receiving rebates, and then ordered the discontinuance of the case against one of his Cabinet officers who had confessed that as an official of the railroad he gave rebates to a company in which he was a stockholder and an official.

"He has constantly cried out for more power on the part of the Federal government at the expense of the powers reserved to the States. In his speech at Harrisburg in October, 1906, he told of easy methods for increasing the power of the Federal government. The method provided in the Constitution was too cumbersome, slow, and uncertain for him. There he led the country into the secret of his short cut to increasing the Federal power in these words:

"We need through Executive action, through legislation, and through judicial interpretation and construction to increase the power of the Federal government.

"Of course, many people are not surprised at any opinion the President utters; he has so many of them and has expressed them on so many conceivable and nonconceivable occasions. Now, Secretary Root is an able lawyer and a man of trained and deliberate habits of thought. Nothing shows more plainly the demoralization wrought by the President than the fact that this trained lawyer, in the very front rank of his great profession, should advocate changing the organic law of the Union by construction to be found 'and to be found' by whom?

By the very men who are to exercise the power.

"Representative institutions must be preserved. Our Federal government of delegated and limited powers must be maintained in all its constitutional vigor, and each State must be preserved with all of its reserve powers and in its integrity and autonomy forever. Therein is the safety of the Union and the States—its indissoluble and the other indestructible.

"Let us confidently hope that the time will come when the changes of the Constitution by 'executive action' and by 'judicial interpretation.' If such a time should come, then a government of law will perish from the earth and a government of caprice will be created on the ruins of one established by a written constitution.

Democratic Duty. "We know there is a brighter prospect.

If the love of country and liberty is still strong in the hearts of the American people, if an oath to support the Constitution is now considered by them as binding; if the people are in earnest in their protests against the rule of insolent wealth, the unauthorized and hateful influence of corporations and the exactions of the trusts; if the manliness of the fathers has been transmitted to the sons, the 4th of next March will mark the advent of the gladsome light of Democracy and the beginning of the return to constitutional government honestly and economically administered.

"To the banner we raise here we invite to repair all citizens of our common country who reverse the nobler traditions of the past, who deplore the grave aberrations of the present.

"Let us see to it that this standard shall once again float over a government resting secure on lasting foundations.

"Mr. Chairman, delegates, and fellow-countrymen, the time and the occasion in our national affairs impose a duty we cannot, if we would, evade. We must go out from this hall with one heart and a determination to put our loved ship of state on an even keel. That keel has been too long beating the air. We must bring it down into the deep abiding waters of the Constitution."

SHERMAN TO RESIGN

Will Quit Chairmanship of Congressional Committee.

CONFERS WITH "UNCLE JOE"

Cannon, Loudenslager, Cocks, and Others Visit Republican Candidate for Vice President at His Home in Utica—Speaker Says Place Will Be Tendered to Tawney, of Minnesota.

Utica, N. Y., July 9.—Among the visitors received by Representative Sherman, Republican Vice Presidential nominee, at his home here this afternoon, were Speaker Cannon, of the House of Representatives; Representative Henry Loudenslager, of New Jersey, secretary of the Republican Congressional campaign committee; Representative William W. Cocks, of Long Island; Representative Charles L. Knapp, of the Oswego-Jefferson district, and former Lieut. Gov. Woodruff.

Cannon and Loudenslager came here to confer with Sherman as to who should succeed him as the chairman of the Republican Congressional campaign committee, while Knapp, who is very close to the candidate, came to discuss with him the tangle in which the Republicans of the Oswego-Jefferson-Lewis Congressional district find themselves, and which tangle is likely to cost Knapp a renomination and force him into the field on an independent ticket for re-election.

Sherman Will Resign.

Following the conference between Speaker Cannon, Loudenslager, and Sherman, it was learned, though not formally stated, that the Vice Presidential nominee will very shortly tender his resignation as chairman of the Congressional campaign committee in order to better conduct his battle for the Vice Presidency.

After the conference Speaker Cannon stated that it would only be courtesy in the selection of a chairman of the Congressional campaign committee to offer the position to Congressman Tawney, the vice chairman, if he desired the appointment.

JAILED CANDIDATE QUILTS.

Man in Prison Will Not Accept Socialist Nomination for President.

Reno, July 9.—Upon the advice of his attorneys, who fear that his candidacy will injure his chances in a new trial which they hope to secure for him, Martin R. Preston, nominated for President by the Socialist-Labor party, and now serving a twenty-five-years' sentence for murder, will withdraw from the race. The announcement was given out to-day from the State prison.

Preston, who was convicted more than five years ago of the murder of Antonio Silva, a restaurant keeper in Goldfield, was immensely pleased with his nomination, and was preparing to conduct an elaborate correspondence school campaign from his cell when his attorneys vetoed the project.

One Thousand Drown.

Constantinople, July 9.—One thousand persons were drowned to-day in a flood that wiped out the town of Tekat, on the Yesil-Irmak River, in Asia Minor, according to a news agency report.

CONVENTION MOVES SLOWLY BUT SURELY

William Allen White Tells of Progress at Denver.

DELEGATES ARE TIRED OUT

Yesterday's Session Wearisome to All Because of Necessity of Waiting for Action—Vice Presidential Guessing Contest Is Narrowing Down Every Minute.

By WILLIAM ALLEN WHITE.

Denver, Colo., July 9.—By sighting across a post one can see that the Democratic convention has moved in twenty-four hours.

Yesterday the temporary organization was only one day old; to-day it is two days old, and what with the two-day session, and one long night session, the temporary organization succeeded in getting the report of the committee on credentials adopted, and then, with much speechmaking, it passed gently into the permanent organization, and, being weary of its labors, the convention listened to the speech of Permanent Chairman Clayton, thought of the cool mountain breezes and the babbling brooks of the Rockies, a few minutes out of Denver, and adjourned to do its chief work at a night session. Democracy always seems to do its most important convention work at night sessions. So the session to-night had the best precedent for its promise of importance.

But to-day's session was unutterably wearisome. It lacked fire; it lacked striking episode, and as it was not in the big hall the galleries did not protest when the convention adjourned. They had to get into step with Chairman Clayton's clarion note. They listened to his arraignment of Roosevelt with scarcely a ripple of applause during the reading of the long 6,000-word speech. Raymond Robbins lived them for a moment; so did Martin Linton, but after that the call of the mountains got into their hearts, and they gazed gently outward and adjourned without a protest.

Like a Guessing Contest.

The Vice Presidential guessing contest has narrowed down to Folk and Gray. Folk will take it, and they say Bryan is anxious to have him, in order to settle the factional disputes for the Missouri Senatorship between Folk and Stone. Gray, on the other hand, is not even receptive. But only one man ever refused a Vice Presidential nomination, with any chance of election, and the conservative element of the Democrats may persuade him to allow his name to go before the convention. But the game is listless, and if any one cares to move strongly in it the entire situation may change before morning.

This evening the great hall fluttered with flags brought for the great event which every one felt would come before midnight, while the favorite sons of the various States held forth for an hour or waiting for the committee on resolutions to cut out enough issues of the committee to make a printable platform. 15,000 people waved the flags, and cheered the orators who spoke into the feeble fame and then sank back again.

Long Wrangling Promised.

At last it seemed certain that the wrangling of the resolutions committee would last until past midnight, and it was decided to hear the nominating speeches. Following a time-honored custom in national committees, Alabama yielded to Nebraska, and Dunn, of Omaha, took the platform, and spoke for Mr. Bryan. His speech, in many respects, was a model of nominating oratory.

It was short, it was well written. It was concise, stuck squarely to the issue; moreover, it was dramatic. When Dunn raised his hands at the close of his speech and cried Bryan's name, the crowd let loose its enthusiasm, and for a few moments the joy of the convention was genuine, as genuine it was at St. Louis four years ago, when Bryan, a fallen leader, came back dominating the convention with his ideas after he knew that he could not control its nomination.

But to-night, after that first few spontaneous moments of sincere applause the cheering lapsed into clapping, which, in a great measure, cheapened the fine greeting given to Mr. Bryan yesterday after the incident of Gore's mention of his name, for the cold-blooded will argue if this made to order clapping of the nomination night can last so long, this other doubtless is clique also, which is unfair.

But campaign managers are not all wise, so this show was pulled off according to pre-arranged agreement, and all the paraphernalia of acclaim which fell so naturally into place yesterday, to-day seemed hackneyed. It was a pity it should be so, but the politicians know no better, and a fine impression made one day was spoiled and cheapened the next. And the weary, noisy, idle, foolish minutes stretched into a quarter of an hour, then half an hour, and then—but after that who cares?

TAFT CAMPAIGN OPENED.

Brother of Candidate Speaks at Waterbury, Conn.

Waterbury, Conn., July 9.—Horace D. Taft opened the campaign to-night before the Waterbury Republican Club in a twenty minutes' talk on Republican prospects.

He spoke feelingly of his big brother Bill, told stories illustrating his character, eulogizing him as a brother, father, and citizen, and said he was confident he would be overwhelmingly elected. Mr. Taft will probably stump the State for the Republican ticket. Arthur Reed Kimball, part owner of the American, classmate of Mr. Taft, and George L. Lilley also talked.

BRYAN TAKES IT EASY

Lounges About on Lawn of Country Home.

MANY VISITORS AT FAIRVIEW

Aged Caller Tells Nebraskan He Is the Most Popular American Next to Roosevelt—Messages Received Predict Big Democratic Triumph at the Polls in November.

Lincoln, Neb., July 9.—While the Democratic hosts out at Denver to-day were busy nailing together a platform to the liking of their leader and listening to the party doctrine as defined by Chairman Clayton, Mr. Bryan was lying full length on the lawn back of the mansion at Fairview, his head resting on a sofa pillow, his face to the sky, and his legs ungracefully crossed. His collar was wilted and his coat was minus quantity, but he was happy, happy, as becomes the man whose way everything is coming.

This was not altogether due to the fact that there was a fine southerly wind blowing and that he was surrounded most of the time by an admiring circle listening to his stories and comment, and in turn offering their adulation. Every now and then Secretary Rose called him out to one side, there was a hasty conference over a piece of paper, and back the retuning representative went to give further instructions as to the wording of the platform planks.

Bryan Busy Man.

Maybe Mr. Bryan did not write the platform and send it on to Denver. If he had, he might have saved a lot of telephone and telegraph tolls, for practically every plank is submitted to him by wire and his assent or correction secured before that is adopted at the other end.

Four times to-day did a tremulous correspondent approach him with a telegram asking confirmation of the story that he was about to start for Denver.

Four times did he reply: "I do not anticipate any necessity of that character."

There was no reason for him to do so. There was a string of callers to-day, but most of these were men straggling back from Denver, who came to tell him some more about the demonstration and to assure him it was a spontaneous tribute.

Usually they were asked if they "believed," and if they did they got a piece of the Bryan smile. One man of eighty-one years toddled up to-day. He said he was a Republican from Oklahoma, by name William Taft.

"Is this Mr. Bryan?" he asked.

"Yes, sir; come in," Bryan replied.

"Thank God, brother," fervently exclaimed the old man, "that I can shake hands with the most popular man in the United States next to Roosevelt."

"Well," replied Bryan, "it's good to be next to the most popular man, when he isn't running."

"I have four sons and a son-in-law who are going to vote for you," said the Oklahoma man, in parting.

"That almost makes me believe in large families," retorted Bryan.

Telegrams Galore.

Many congratulating telegrams from his friends have been pouring in on Bryan relative to the ovation which his name received in the convention at Denver on Wednesday. The more enthusiastic messages predicted a great Democratic triumph in the November elections.

Mr. Bryan would not discuss the unseating of the Guffey delegates from Pennsylvania, which assured the defeat of the Pennsylvania boss for committee-man. He also declined to comment on the project started at Chicago for the erection of a memorial to Grover Cleveland.

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AMUSEMENTS. 8:15 To-night. NEW NATIONAL. The ONLY Washington Theater Open NEXT MATINEE AT 2:15. ASORN OPERA CO. IN THE SERENADE. Music, Singing, Dancing, Fun. Next Week—"THE MIKADO."

BASEBALL. AMERICAN LEAGUE PARK, 7th and Florida Avenue. 4:30—To-day—4:30 Nationals vs. Chicago. JULY 11, 13, 14, 15-ST. LOUIS.

BRYAN HEARS APPLAUSE.

Listens to Cheers Over Long-distance Wire from Convention Hall. Fairview, Neb., July 9.—Mr. Bryan had the unusual pleasure of hearing the greater part of the applause which greeted his nomination for President. A megaphone had been attached at Denver to the end of the long distance wire which terminates in the Bryan study at Fairview. Mr. Bryan took turns with Mrs. Bryan and six or eight others who were with him in his study. The arrangement was hurriedly rigged up about 9 o'clock this evening, and the attachment of a strong battery made the noise distinct in Lincoln.

"The platform is being delayed," Bryan said at 9 o'clock, "but it is worth while waiting, for we are going to give you a good platform."

He declined to discuss Vice Presidential possibilities, smilingly declaring that he had received no tip on the man. When not receiving callers he spent most of his time in a big easy chair listening to convention bulletins.

Owing to the late hour at which Bryan's nomination is expected the demonstration of the Lincoln people will not take place until 9 o'clock to-morrow morning. The State, county, and city officials, most of whom are Republicans, will take a leading part.

With Mr. Bryan in his study listening in turn to the pandemonium in convention hall, were Mrs. Bryan, his daughter Grace, his sister, Mrs. T. S. Allen; his former law partner, A. B. Talbot, now head counsel of the Modern Woodmen of America, and several other friends. As the sounds came over the 50 miles of wire, they were composed of "Hurrah for Bryan" and calls for various cheers.

After the demonstration had lasted for an hour, Mr. Bryan disconnected in order to consult with some members of the resolutions committee over some platform matter.

Concerning the platform, Mr. Bryan made this statement: "I am much pleased with the platform."

"It is clear, specific, and strong, and I am grateful to the committee for the work that they have done in stating the issues. I am sure the platform will greatly strengthen us in the fight we are entering."

Asked as to who opposed the platform he replied: "I am not prepared to say. As I understand it the platform committee as a whole was practically unanimous."

ARGENTINA LENDS AID.

Deposed Paraguayan Officials Sheltered in Asuncion Legation.

Edward C. O'Brien, American Minister to Paraguay, in a dispatch received at the State Department yesterday, said that the Argentine government is taking active measures in behalf of the members of the deposed government. About 100 former officials and other friends of the former government, he said, had taken refuge in the Argentine Legation, and two Argentine war vessels are reported to be on their way to Asuncion. Senator Gondra, Paraguayan Minister to Brazil, Mr. O'Brien said, has been appointed Minister of the Interior. Senator Gondra is said to be one of the ablest men of the new government, and he is expected to do much to pacify the Argentine government.

The Argentine Minister at Asuncion is awaiting instructions to recognize the new government, and has appealed to the chief of police for protection of the deposed officials. The Argentine Legation is kept under watch, and the minister threatens to have marines landed to protect Argentine interests.

DEMOCRATS ARE HOPEFUL.

Expect to Nominate and Elect Bennett in West Virginia.

Special to The Washington Herald. Weston, W. Va., July 9.—It is generally believed that Louis Bennett, of Weston, will receive the Democratic nomination for governor of West Virginia, and the Democrats are hopeful of electing him in view of the split in the Republican party.

Hon. W. W. Brannon, of Weston, former Judge of the West Virginia Supreme Court of Appeals, says: "We regard the matter of the nomination as practically settled in Mr. Bennett's favor, and we are already looking up votes for the November election." The Republicans of the Eighth Senatorial district of West Virginia, composed of Kanawha, Boone, and Logan counties, have nominated E. T. England, of Logan, for the State senate.

VISITOR WAS UNGALLANT.

Frank Brandman, twenty-seven years old, with no fixed place of residence in this city, was arrested yesterday afternoon on a charge of petit larceny preferred by Miss Marion Simpson, of 1541 Eighth street northwest.

Brandman formed the acquaintance of Miss Simpson at Chesapeake Beach several weeks ago by helping her find a lost railroad ticket. Last Friday he visited her at her home, and when he left she missed her purse and notified the police. It was learned that Brandman had also taken a photograph of Miss Simpson, and upon his arrest the photograph was found in his possession.

The police have information leading them to believe that Brandman is from Philadelphia. He has stopped every night since coming to this city at a different hotel, and in his train have come reports of petty thefts. He has not yet been connected with any of them, although the police are investigating.

SOME OF THOSE SEEN AT THE BIG POLITICAL GATHERING.



JOSIAH MARVEL (JUDGE GRAY'S MANAGER) OBJECTS TO A SKETCH. MARTIN W. LITTLETON. FRANCIS BURTON HARRISON. J. HAMILTON LEWIS. WHEN TAMMANY ARRIVED IN DENVER.